



Anemometer mast at Harbourcross, Torridge, Devon

Results of archaeological watching brief

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Torridge,
Devon**

Results of archaeological watching brief

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Acknowledgements

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Help with the historical research was provided by the staff of Devon County Council's Historic Environment Record team, Devon Records Office and Westcountry Studies Library, Exeter.

The Project Manager was Adam Sharpe.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Historic Environment Projects and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

Freedom of Information Act

As Cornwall Council is a public authority it is subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which came into effect from 1st January 2005.



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Abbreviations

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BA	Bronze Age
c	circa
DCC	Devon County Council
DRO	Devon Record Office
EH	English Heritage
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GIS	Geographical Information System
HBSMR	Historic Buildings, Site and Monuments Record
HES	Historic Environment Service (prefixed with appropriate county)
HER	Historic Environment Record (prefixed with appropriate county)

HLC	Historic Landscape Character
LB	Listed Building
LPA	Local Planning Authority
NGR	National Grid Reference
NMP	National Mapping Programme (digital plotting from aerial photographs)
OD	Ordnance Datum
OS	Ordnance Survey
PRN	Primary Record Number in Devon SMR
SM	Scheduled Monument
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

1 Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of eight small trenches dug prior to the installation of a temporary anemometer mast at land near to Harbourcross, Meddon in the Torridge area of north west Devon (centred SS 28832 19184). The trenches varied between 0.5m and 0.7m in width, 2.0m and 2.4m in length and between 1.9m to 2.2m in depth. No finds or features were identified in seven of the trenches. In trench eight a late twentieth century land drain was located at the depth of 1.8m. This was located in an extremely large cut which had been backfilled with a mixture of redeposited natural, topsoil and peat-like soil.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

This report covers the results of the archaeological watching brief undertaken when a temporary anemometer mast was erected at Harbourcross within the area of Torridge District, North Devon, approximately 1.2km to the north east of the hamlet of Meddon (application site centred SS 28645 18813; see Fig 1).

The area may be proposed as an application site for a wind farm.

An archaeological brief was supplied by Ann Marie Dick, HE Planning Advice Officer for Devon County Council, as part of the planning condition for the mast (LPA 1/0847/2010/FUL: Devon HES ref ARCH/DM/TO. 17285). The WSI written in response to the brief is included in Appendix 5.1.

Eight trenches were dug for the anchor points for the mast. These extended in a cruciform pattern from the site of the anemometer mast, extending in four directions (NW, NE, SE and SW) with two trenches located on each 'arm' at 25m and 50m (see Fig 1). No trenching work was required for the location of the mast itself.

2.1.1 Aims

The aims as outlined in the WSI;

- To ensure that the site works are carried out in such a way as to allow recording as set out in this Written Scheme of Investigation in line with the brief issued to meet the requirements of the planning permission Condition 5.
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains and record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site.
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site.
- To provide further information on the archaeology of Meddon from any archaeological remains encountered
- To deposit the archive (including any finds) with the relevant museum and disseminate the results of discoveries as part of an assessment report and, if merited, wider publication.

2.1.2 Methods

Fieldwork was undertaken on Tuesday 22nd March 2011 in dry, sunny conditions.

The eight trenches were excavated using a tracked swing-shovel with a toothless grading bucket under the supervision and control of the archaeologist. The topsoil was removed to the level of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits, whichever was highest in the stratigraphic sequence.

The trenches were cleaned and photographed and their locations noted using a hand-held GPS unit (Garmin GPS 12). Potential features were investigated further and where necessary recorded as appropriate to the recording methodology outlined in the WSI (see Appendix 5.1).

Once the archaeologist had given the all clear for each trench, the machine switched to a toothed bucket to excavate the subsoil and weathered natural material to the required depth for the anchor points (approximately 2m to 2.4m in depth). The archaeologist noted the depth of the trench and the nature of the underlying natural and weathered bedrock during this phase.

2.2 Results

Eight trenches were excavated in all (see Fig 1 for locations; Appendix 5.3 for NGRs).

Trenches one to seven varied between 0.5m and 0.7m in width, 2.0m and 2.4m in length and between 1.9m to 2.2m in depth. No finds or features were identified in these seven trenches.

Across all the trenches the topsoil varied between 0.2m to 0.3m in depth and was a dark-brown grey, firm to soft, clean clay. The underlying natural was a light orange grey, firm clay mottled in appearance incorporating occasional to moderate, small to medium sized, sub-angular fragments of fine-grained sandstone.

Trench eight was dug deeper and wider; measuring 1.0m in width and 2.4m deep due to the location of a land drain found within it (see below).

Initial trenching removed the topsoil to reveal an area of disturbed ground, orientated NE-SW. The trench was widened and dug to the depth of 1.1m deep.

The trench was cleaned and the south facing section recorded at 1:20. This revealed a wide cut approximately 2.4m in width extending to the east beyond the area of excavation. The cut extended into the natural; its shape at the western end of the trench being steep-sided and concave. At 0.9m in depth the cut narrowed and became very steep-sided.

The cut was filled by mixed, disturbed ground and additional smaller lenses of peat-like soil rich in plant roots, a large amount of re-deposited natural clay, and small lenses of topsoil mixed with the re-deposited natural. No finds were identified.

Once recording was completed the trench was cut to its final depth by the machine using a toothed bucket.

At the depth of 1.8m and located approximately 0.2m in (to the west) from the north east corner of the trench an active land drain was exposed at the base of the large cut (see Fig 2). The land drain was orientated NE-SW and was formed of 30cm (1 foot) long ceramic sections, octagonal in cross-section with internal diameters of 10cm (4inches). The land drain was still active with water flowing from it. This was reinstated using plastic pipe before the trench was back-filled.

The trench was not entered by the archaeologist and measurements were estimated from the land surface. Trench eight was excavated to an approximate depth of 2.20m, the natural at this depth being an orange clay.

For the location of the watching brief project archive see Section 4 in this report.

2.3 Conclusion

The lack of finds and features in the trenches is not surprising given the limited nature of the trenching undertaken.

The depth of the land drain revealed in trench eight, and the scale of the cut required for its construction, was substantial. This suggests that the land drain was machine

excavated, given the substantial depth of the cut. The 1946 RAF aerial photograph (inspected at Devon HER) recorded the field as unimproved and it likely that land drain was installed when the field was improved after the war. Similar octagonal land drains were noted in a modern ditch during a field visit .

3 References

3.1 Primary sources

Avery, BW, Findlay, DC, and Mackney, D, 1974. *Soil Survey of England and Wales; 1:1,000,000 Map* (paper copy held by CC HER).

British Geological Survey, 1980a. *Sheet 307/308, Solid geology; Bude*, (CC digital GIS-based copy)

British Geological Survey, 1980b. *Sheet 307/308, Superficial geology; Bude*, (CC digital GIS-based copy)

Ordnance Survey, c1809. *6 Inch Map* First Edition Sheet 82, David and Charles 1969 reprint (copy held by Devon Records Office)

Ordnance Survey, 1884. *25 Inch Map* First Edition (paper copy supplied by Westcountry Studies Library)

Ordnance Survey, 1907. *25 Inch Map* Second Edition (paper copy supplied by Westcountry Studies Library)

Ordnance Survey, 2007. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*

Ordnance Survey, 2008. *1:50,000 mapping* Landranger series

3.2 Publications

Bayer, OJ, 1996. *Barrows in the Torridge District of North West Devon: A study in distribution and location*, unpublished BA dissertation, University of Leics. (paper copy held by Devon HER.)

English Heritage, 2005. *Wind Energy and the Historic Environment*, English Heritage.

English Heritage, 2011. *The Setting of Heritage Assets*, English Heritage.

Exeter Archaeology, 2000. *Archaeological Assessment of Hartland Forest Golf Club and Marshall Farm, near Woolfardisworthy, North Devon*, Exeter Archaeology report 00.20 (paper copy held by Devon HER; Event 1231.)

3.3 Websites

Community Landscapes Project, University of Exeter, 2005.
<http://projects.exeter.ac.uk/devonclp/Bursdon.htm> (Devon HER; Event 4509)

Devon County Council, nd, HLC viewer -
<http://gis.devon.gov.uk/basedata/viewer.asp?DCCService=hlc>

Google maps – satellite view of area using aerial photographs including the use of Street View photography (<http://maps.google.co.uk/maps?hl=en&tab=ll>)

MAGIC (Multi-Agency Agricultural Geographic Information for the Countryside) -
<http://magic.defra.gov.uk/default.htm>

4 Project archive

The HE project number is **2011024**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. Black and white photographs (contact sheet and negatives) have been archived with North Devon Museum, Barnstaple (Accession number 2011.1)
3. GIS digital data stored in the directory:
L:\Historic Environment (Data)\HE_Projects\Devon\Harbourcross_wind_farm_2011025
4. Digital photographs stored in the directory:
R:\Historic Environment (Images)\Sites Devon\Harbourcross wind farm 2011024
5. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-128196

This report text is held in digital form as: G:\Historic Environment (Documents)\HE Projects\Sites\Devon\Harbourcross wind farm 2011025\ Harbourcross wind farm 2011024 final report

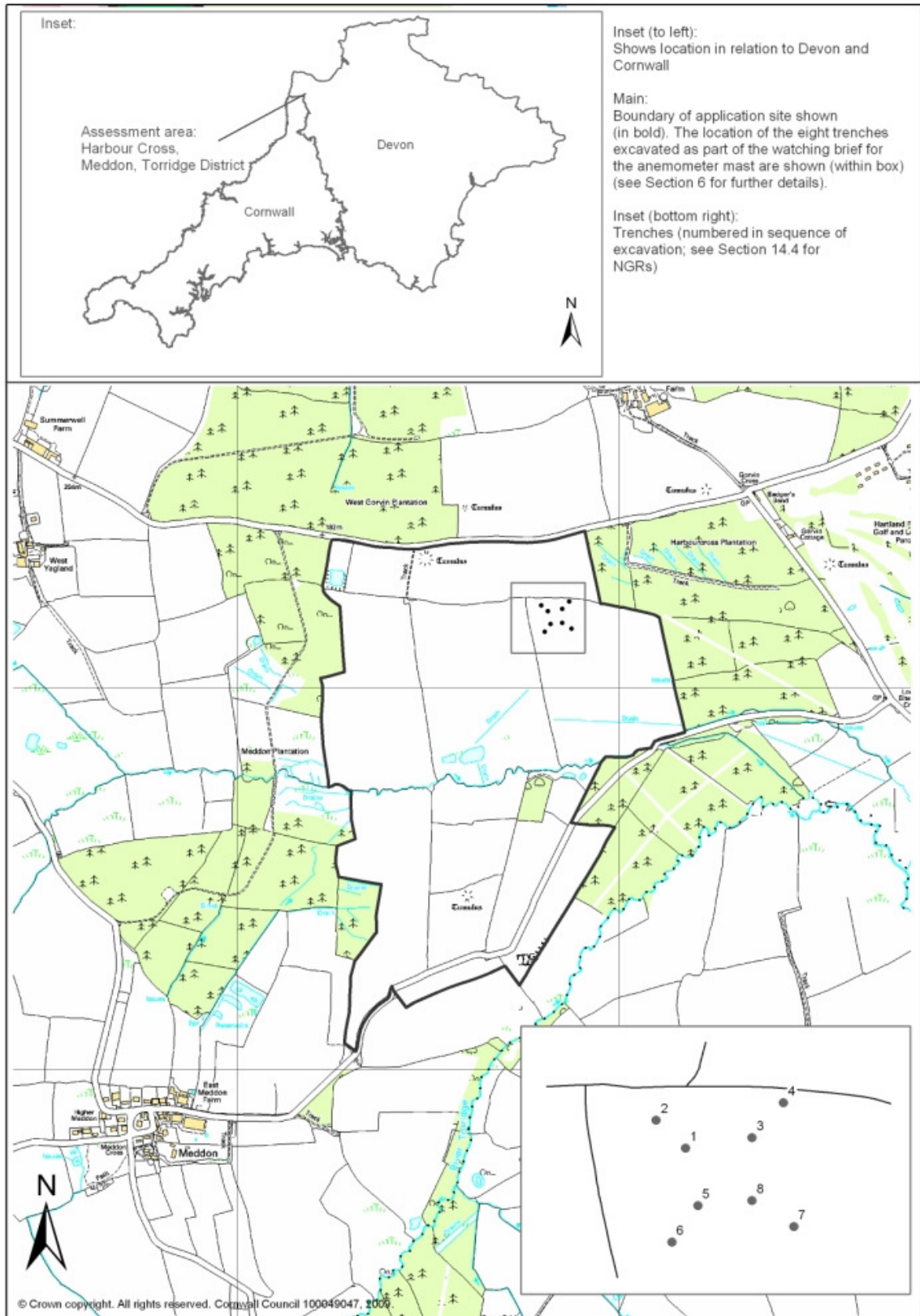


Fig 1 Location map



Fig 2 Trench 8 post-excavation: South facing section looking north into trench (approx 2.2m deep). Note, the very mixed nature of soil infilling the large cut for the land drain. An arrow marks the location of land drain. (Ranging rod lying at top of trench bleached out in image by strong sunshine).



Fig 3 Anemometer mast with stays down to anchor points (looking SE)

5 Appendices

5.1 Written Scheme of Investigation – Watching Brief

(Dated 20/01/2011; Agreed by Devon County Council)

Introduction: Background

Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council was requested by Paul Evans, Wardell Armstrong International (Cornwall) on 19/01/2011 to provide a Written Scheme of Investigation and cost estimate for a programme of archaeological recording during small-scale groundworks associated with the erection of an anemometer mast which is part of a proposed wind farm at Meddon, Hartland, north Devon at SS 2880 1918.

This WSI has been written in response to a brief produced by Ann Marie Dick, Archaeological Officer, Devon County Council, Environment, Economy and Culture Directorate, as modified following the response to an email query (AS dated 19/01/2011) and response from Ann Marie Dick confirming that it would be acceptable to incorporate the reporting of the context for the work and of the results of the investigation into a proposed archaeological and impact assessment of the wider wind farm proposals (email from Ann Dick dated 20/01/2011).

These investigations are required as part of planning permission (1/0847/2010/FUL) issued by Torridge District Council on 17/12/2010. Condition 5 of the planning permission states:

'No development shall take place until the applicant (or their heir or successor in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the agreed scheme, or such other details as shall be agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'

Historical background

The project area, as derived from a map extract emailed to HE Projects by the client, is centred at SX 28586 18897 1.45km to the north-east of the hamlet of Meddon in the parish of Hartland just to the east of the Devon-Cornwall border. The project area is estimated as being 650m x 800m in extent. The site averages 170m OD and occupies a gently-sloping south-facing hillslope running down to a west-east flowing stream which joins the River Torridge at Horton Bridge not far to the east.

The site is set between three coniferous plantations - Meddon, West Gorvin and Harbourcross, these being part of Hartland Forest. These blocks of woodland lie adjacent to and partly overlie the southern fringes of an area occupied by a barrow cemetery set along the ridge to the north of the stream, at least six tumuli surviving; another which was possibly originally part of this group is sited further to the west to the north of West Bursdon. A further barrow cemetery appears to have been located on the ridge to the south of the stream, this now being represented by a single tumulus. Other barrow groups are found within this area to the southwest of Meddon (within Cornwall) and on Hendon Moor to its north (in Devon). The Devon HER records 19 Scheduled Monuments, comprising at least 40 prehistoric barrows, within 5Km of the site.

The site potentially therefore may contain sub-surface features relating to the above-ground archaeology within the surrounding landscape.

The HLC of the area appears to be Recently Enclosed Land (REL) within an area of former Culm Measures heathland.

Given the proximity of the development area to known significant archaeological sites, there is potential for buried archaeological sites to survive within the project area and

there is the scope for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological remains and artefacts of all periods.

Aims and objectives

- To ensure that the site works are carried out in such a way as to allow recording as set out in this Written Scheme of Investigation in line with the brief issued to meet the requirements of the planning permission Condition 5.
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains and record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site.
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site.
- To provide further information on the archaeology of Meddon from any archaeological remains encountered
- To deposit the archive (including any finds) with the relevant museum and disseminate the results of discoveries as part of an assessment report and, if merited, wider publication.

Methodology

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording. Staff will follow the IfA Code of Conduct and Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology. The Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

The archaeological programme will follow five stages: fieldwork, archiving, assessment, analysis and publication. It has been agreed with Ann Marie Dick of Devon County Council that it is considered acceptable that the preliminary desk based assessment set out in the brief (Section 3.1 [of this WSI]) can be incorporated into the wider assessment of the wind farm, as also the reporting of the results of the watching brief during the erection of the anemometer mast.

Fieldwork

Archaeological Recording

It is understood that the ground disturbance associated with this development is limited to the insertion of a number of anchor pins and the creation of a central mounting point.

Topsoil will be stripped from the immediate locations of the anchor points and central mounting point either by hand or by a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket, under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist, to the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits, whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits. Machines will not be allowed to run over the stripped area until the archaeological works are complete.

Archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned and excavated by hand and will be fully recorded by context as per the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (1994 - revised 2008). All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation.

As a minimum:

- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
- ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
- iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.

Should the above % excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts.

Any variation of the above will be undertaken in agreement with Devon County Council HES. If no archaeological deposits are exposed, archaeological investigation will cease at this point.

Where appropriate the detailed archaeological recording may include:

- Excavation of archaeological features exposed in the stripped area and plotting them onto a base map.
- Production of plans and section drawings of the excavated features and recording of features using a continuous numbering system.
- Retrieval of artefacts.

Recording - general

- Site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all plans will be linked to the Ordnance Survey Landline (electronic) map; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north point.
- All features and finds will be accurately located at an appropriate scale. Sections will normally be drawn at 1:10 and plans at 1:20.
- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Photography: scaled monochrome photography will be used as the main record medium, with colour digital images used more selectively and for illustrative purposes. This will include both general and site specific photographs. Photographs should have a scale and detailed ones should include a north arrow.
- Drawings and photographs will be recorded in a register giving details of feature number and location.
- If complex and/or significant archaeological deposits are encountered then the archaeological requirements should be reviewed by the client, the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer and HE Projects. **In the event that remains cannot be preserved *in situ* then full-scale excavation may be required.** A contingency should be allowed to record any significant archaeological remains which are uncovered during the stripping. The significance of the remains should be agreed between the client, Devon County Council Historic Environment Service and HE Projects.
- Should any deposits be exposed which contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements, appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated in discussion with Vanessa Straker (Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science).
- Arrangements will be in hand so that suitable qualified specialist consultants will be able to undertake the assessment and analysis of any such deposits, if required. In the event of sampling or recovery of datable material, post-excavation assessment and analysis of such material will be carried out in accordance with English Heritage's

guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation 2002*.

- If encountered, human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected, and any necessary removal will take place in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
- Should any finds be identified as treasure (or potential treasure), these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner in accordance with the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision).

Treatment of finds

- All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD will be collected by context and described. Post medieval or modern finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.
- All finds will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the site and context number or other identifier.

Archiving

Following review with the HE Project Manager the results from the fieldwork will be collated as an archive. This will involve washing and cataloguing of finds, the indexing and cross-referencing of photographs, drawings and context records.

All finds, etc will be stored in a proper manner (being clearly labelled and marked and stored according to Cornwall HE guidelines).

- All records (context sheets, photographs, etc) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to Cornwall HE guidelines).
- The site archive and finds will initially be stored at Cornwall HE premises and will be transferred to long term repository to be agreed with Devon County Council; the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon accession number (2011.1) will be included within the report. In the event that there are no finds or they are retained by the owner, the documentary archive in due course shall be deposited with the agreed repository. All digital records will be filed on the Cornwall Council network; copies will be supplied to Devon County Council HER.

Archive report

As agreed by email (20/01/2011) with Ann Marie Dick, Devon County Council, the results of the watching brief will be incorporated into an assessment report to be prepared for the Meddon Wind Farm site. Copies of the report will be distributed to the Client, the County Archaeologist and the local and main archaeological record libraries. A PDF copy of the report will be produced. The digital copy of the report will be provided to the Devon Historic Environment Service on the understanding that it may be made publicly available via an internet based version of the Historic Environment Record, in accordance with paragraph 5.5 of the brief.

The section of the report covering the watching brief will include:

- Concise, non-technical summary
- Background, objectives, aims and methods
- Factual description of the results of the watching brief, including discussion, interpretation, a consideration of the results within a contextual setting, and potential and recommendations for further analysis; methodological analysis
- A brief summary and index to the project archive
- Illustrations to include:
 - Location plan

- Selected plans and sections (if appropriate)
- Finds drawings (if appropriate)
- Photographs
- Appendices
 - Site matrices (if appropriate)
 - Specialist analyses (if appropriate)
 - A copy of the project brief
 - A copy of the WSI

An English Heritage/ADS online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) record will be made.

Assessment/analysis

The structural and stratigraphic data and artefactual material will be assessed to establish whether further analyses and reporting is appropriate. In the event of significant remains being recovered it may be appropriate to:

- Consult with the Devon County Council Historic Environment Service over the requirements for assessment, analysis and reporting.
- Liaise with specialists to arrange for an assessment of the potential for further analysis and reporting.
- Arrange for specialist analyses, where appropriate.

Final publication

In the event of significant archaeological remains being recorded the scope and final form of the report will be reviewed; for example in addition to an archive report the results should be published in an academic journal.

Monitoring

- This written scheme of investigation will have to be approved by Devon County Council HES and the Local Planning Authority.
- HE Projects Cornwall Council will liaise with Devon County Council Historic Environment Service to advise on the programme and progress of work, and agree site meetings if required.
- A summary of the results will be presented to Devon County Council Historic Environment Service within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.
- In the event that significant remains are encountered an updated project design will be agreed with Devon County Council Historic Environment Service.

Project Staff

An experienced archaeologist employed by Historic Environment Cornwall Council will carry out the archaeological fieldwork and writing of the report. Where appropriate, relevant experienced and qualified specialists will be employed to undertake appropriate tasks during the assessment and analysis stages of the project. All work will be carried out in accordance with *IfA Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (1994)*, as amended (2008).

The project will be managed by a manager who is a Member of the Institute for Archaeologists, who will:

- Take responsibility for the overall direction of the project.

- Discuss and agree the objectives and programme of each stage of the project with project staff, including arrangements for Health and Safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Edit the project report.

Timetable

The archiving and archive report will be completed within 6 months of the completion of the excavations. The timetable for any necessary further stages of assessment, analyses and publication will be agreed with Devon County Council Historic Environment Service in the light of the results of the excavations.

Health and safety during the fieldwork

Health and safety statement

Historic Environment Cornwall Council part of the Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council. The HE projects team follows Cornwall Council's Statement of Safety Policy. For more specific policy and guidelines the Unit uses the manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2010) endorsed by the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers. Prior to carrying out any excavations HE will carry out a risk assessment.

Insurance

As part of Cornwall Council, HE CC is covered by Public Liability and Employers Liability Insurance.

Standards

The HE follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Code of Conduct and is a Registered Archaeological Organization.

As part of Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council, the HE projects team has certification in BS9001 (Quality Management), BS14001 (Environmental Management), OHSAS18001 (Health, Safety and Welfare), Investors in People and Charter Mark.

Copyright

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved to the Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council. Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required.

This project design and accompanying estimate are the copyright of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council.

Use of the material will be granted to the client. The digital copy of the report will be provided to the Devon Historic Environment Service on the understanding that it may be made publicly available via an internet based version of the Historic Environment Record, in accordance with paragraph 5.5 of the brief.

Freedom of Information

All information gathered during the implementation of the project will be subject to the rules and regulations of the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

Notes

- It is assumed that the client will supply the mechanical excavator. The cost is not included in the attached estimate.
- The client will be responsible for the Health and Safety arrangements on site.

- In the event that human remains are uncovered the client will ensure that appropriate screening is put in place.
- The post excavation programme (assessment, analysis and reporting) will need to be reviewed in the light of the results of the fieldwork.

Adam Sharpe BA MifA

20 January 2011

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5.2 Location of trenches for anemometer site (NGRs)

The following table lists the NGRs for the trenches dug as part of the archaeological watching brief for the anemometer site.

Trench	NGR (SS)
1	28813 19200
2	28796 19216
3	28851 19206
4	28869 19226
5	28820 19167
6	28805 19146
7	28875 19155
8	28851 19170

Table 1 Anemometer mast: Trenches recorded by watching brief

5.3 Watching Brief: Photographic index

Twenty one monochrome images were taken during the watching brief. Please note that the SLR camera was faulty for certain periods of the watching brief. The following table is the archive index for the photographs and includes approximate NGR and description.

Photo number	Negative number	NGR (SS)	Looking	Description
1	5	28836 19184	E	Error; general view
2	6	28836 19184	E	Error; general view
3	7	28836 19184	E	Error; general view
4	8	28837 19184	SW	Error; general view
5	9	28838 19184	SW	Error; general view
6	10	28839 19184	SE	View from anemometer site

Photo number	Negative number	NGR (SS)	Looking	Description
7	11	28805 19146	NE	View from location of Trench 6 pre-excavation
8	12	28820 19167	NW	Trench 5 post-excavation
9	13	28805 19146	NW	Trench 6 post-excavation
10	14	28806 19146	E	Trench 6 post-excavation
11	15	28875 19155	NE	Trench 7 post-excavation
12	16	28851 19170	NE	Trench 8 post-excavation down to top of natural
13	17	28852 19170	NE	Trench 8 post-excavation down to top of natural
14	18	28853 19170	NW	Trench 8 mid-excavation: S facing section, E end
15	19	28854 19170	Plan	Trench 8 mid-excavation: E end of trench
16	20	28855 19170	NE	Trench 8 mid-excavation
17	21	28856 19170	NW	Trench 8 mid-excavation: S facing section
18	22	28855 19170	NE	Trench 8 mid-excavation
19	23	28856 19170	NW	Trench 8 mid-excavation: S facing section, E end
20	24	28857 19170	NW	Trench 8 mid-excavation: S facing section, E end
21	25	28858 19170	NW	Trench 8 mid-excavation: S facing section, land drain pipe visible lower right. Excavated further but too deep to photograph.

Table 2 Anemometer mast: Photographic index for watching brief